

## Prognostic Factors in Anterior Temporal Lobectomy Patients and Predictability of Prognosis by Discriminant Analysis

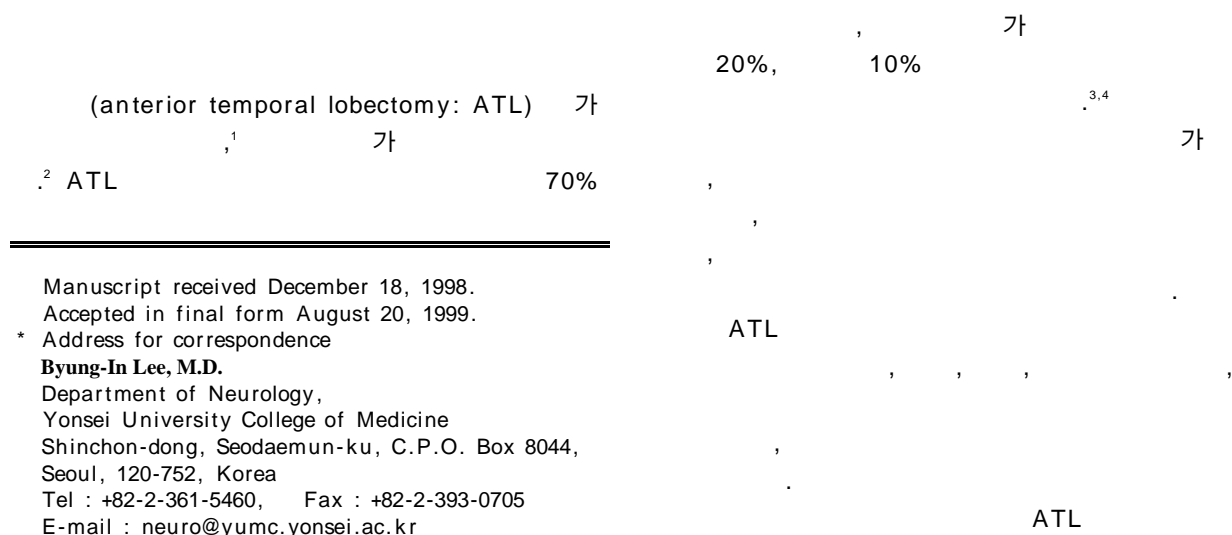
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**Background** : Anterior temporal lobectomy (ATL) is by far the most commonly performed and successfully achieved surgical treatment available for patients with medically intractable temporal lobe epilepsy. The aim of this study was to find the factors related to the surgical outcome in order to predict the prognosis of ATL in an out-patient clinic (OPD) before surgery. **Methods** : We selected 54 patients with medically refractory nonlesional temporal lobe epilepsy who were treated with ATL between 1991 and 1996 in the Yonsei Epilepsy Program and were followed up for at least 2 years. We divided the 54 patients into a favorable prognosis group (Class I-II) (FPG) and an unfavorable prognosis group (Class III-IV) (UPG) according to Engel's classification. We investigated the correlation of the clinical, neuroimaging, and EEG findings between the two groups, and the predictability of the prognosis by discriminant analysis. **Results** : Of the 54 patients who had ATL, 43 were FPG and 11 were UPG. Among the various factors, febrile convulsion, medial temporal sclerosis (MTS) in MRI and localization in scalp interictal EEG were significantly higher in FPG than in UPG ( $p<0.05$ ). Encephalitis and multifocal epileptiform discharges in EEG were significantly higher in UPG ( $p<0.05$ ). Age, sex, onset age, seizure duration, aura, automatism, secondary generalization, seizure frequency before surgery, family history, I.Q., neurological deficits, interictal SPECT, PET, and cerebellar atrophy in MRI were not significantly different between FPG and UPG. We were able to predict correct surgical outcomes in 18 patients with 100% predictability by discriminant analysis. **Conclusions** : Among the many factors, the past history of febrile convulsion and encephalitis, MTS in MRI, and interictal EEG findings were significantly related to the post-surgical outcome. We can expect correct surgical outcome at OPD before surgery through the evaluation of these various factors.

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**Key Words** : Anterior temporal lobectomy, Prognosis, Factors, Predictability



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noidal electrode) (anterior tempo-  
 ral electrode) .  
 80% <sup>6-8</sup> 가  
 ipsilateral, con-  
 tralateral, 가  
 ipsilateral+, 가 3  
 multiple 가  
 . PET SPECT  
 1) 1991 1996 가 , PET  
 ATL , 2  
 3) ATL  
 tailored resection technique ,  
 1994 Yale group antero-mesial tempo-  
 ral resection technique .  
 2 Engel  
 9 Class (favorable  
 prognosis group: FPG) , Class  
 (unfavorable prognosis group: UPG)  
 4) dummy file  
 5) independent  
 t-test, <sup>2</sup> test .  
 1. 54 , 34 , 20  
 27 , 14  
 가  
 12 가 video-  
 20 foramen ovale  
 2. 54 FPG 39 , UPG  
 15 , ,  
 30 , ,  
 10 , 가 ,  
 (nasopharyngeal electrode) (sphe-

(Table 1). verbal, performance, total

FPG 21 , UPG 2  
(p<0.05).  
UPG 3 FPG  
(p<0.05).

**Table 1.** Characteristics of patients

	FPG (n=39)	UPG (n=15)	P value
Age of onset (yr)	12.37	14.60	ns
Sex ratio (M : F)	24 : 15	8 : 3	ns
Age at surgery (yr)	26.95	26.45	ns
Patient age <30 yr	15	7	ns
Duration of epilepsy (yr)	14.79	11.00	ns
Duration of epilepsy >10 yr	28	9	ns
Family history	3	1	ns
Neurologic deficits	3	0	ns
Febrile convulsion history	21	2	0.025
Encephalitis history	3	3	0.002
Trauma history	5	2	ns
Neuropsychological test*	96.63	94.25	ns

\*total score

FPG : Favorable prognosis group

UPG : unfavorable prognosis group

ns : not significant

**Table 2.** Characteristics of seizures

	FPG (n=39)	UPG (n=15)	P value
Secondary generalized seizure	28	9	ns
Frequency of seizures before surgery*	65.82	77.46	ns
Aura†			ns
Typical	29	9	
Typical+	5	3	
Other	3	2	
Absent	2	1	
Automatism‡			ns
Typical	14	7	
Typical+	21	6	
Other	4	2	

\* total number of seizures during 1 year before surgery

† typical : typical aura originated from temporal lobe,  
typical+ : typical aura + other type aura from extratemporal lobe,

other : aura from extratemporal lobe

‡ typical : fumbling, vacant staring, lip smacking,  
typical+ : typical automatism + other ictal manifestation except generalized seizure,

other : other ictal manifestation except generalized seizure

FPG : Favorable prognosis group

UPG : unfavorable prognosis group

ns : not significant

(Table 2).

1) MRI

MRI

FPG 36 , UPG 8

(p<0.05)(Table 3).

2) PET

18

FDG-PET

가

FPG

, UPG

가

UPG

가 2

(Table 3).

3) SPECT

SPECT

36

, FPG

20 , UPG 5

(Table 3).

4)

FPG

29 , UPG

7

ipsilateral

**Table 3.** Brain MRI, FDG-PET and interictal SPECT of the patients

	FPG	UPG	P value
MRI	n=39	n=15	
Hippocampal atrophy			0.009
Ipsilateral	36	8	
Contralateral		1	
Normal	3	5	
Cerebellar atrophy	8	2	ns
PET	n=16	n=2	ns
Ipsilateral	11	2	
Contralateral	1		
Bilateral	4		
SPECT (interictal)	n=29	n=7	ns
Ipsilateral	20	5	
Contralateral	4	2	
Normal	5		

Ipsilateral : resection side

Contralateral : contralateral side to resection

FPG : Favorable prognosis group

UPG : unfavorable prognosis group

ns : not significant

ipsilateral+ , contralat-  
 eral multifocal FPG 2 , UPG 6  
 가 (Table 4).

MRI  
 , UPG 4 , 3 ,  
 가 (Table 5). 19  
 MRI

5)  
 , MRI , MRI

, PET  
 , FPG  $Y = -2.693$

$-10.000 * ( ) - 5.000 * (MRI ) + 5.000 * (MRI ) + 5.000 * (PET )$ , UPG

$Y = -16.526 + 43.333 * ( ) + 26.667 * (MRI ) - 6.667 * (MRI ) - 15.000 * (PET )$ .

( ) , 18

100% (predictability) .

54 , 18  
 , PET ,

PET 18  
 . PET

PET  
 75.9% (FPG;  $Y =$

$-3.193 + 6.000 * ( )$ , UPG;  $Y = -0.693 + 0.003 * ( )$ ).

, MRI  
 77.8%

(FPG;  $Y = -2.366 + 0.710 * ( ) + 4.191 ( )$ , UPG;  $Y = -1.557 + 3.338 * ( ) + 1.847 * ( )$ )(Table 6).

ATL  
 가 .<sup>10</sup>

2 ,  
 90% 2 ,

2 .

가

2  
 ,<sup>2</sup> 2 .<sup>11</sup>

가

2  
 FPG 39  
 72.22% , UPG 27.78% .

**Table 4.** The location of IEDs

	FPG (n=39)	UPG (n=15)	P value
EEG			0.03
Ipsilateral	20	4	
Ipsilateral+	9	3	
Contralateral	2	5	
Multiple		1	
Normal	8	2	

Ipsilateral : temporal IEDs (interictal epileptiform discharges) on resection side

Ipsilateral+ : temporal and extratemporal IEDs on resection side

Contralateral : IEDs on contralateral side to resection

Multiple : multiple IEDs

FPG : Favorable prognosis group

UPG : unfavorable prognosis group

**Table 5.** The location of MRI lesion and IEDs

	FPG (n=39)	UPG (n=15)	P value
MRI + EEG			0.007
Concordant	27	4	
Discordant	1	3	
Contraversial	11	8	

Concordant : IEDs and MRI lesion are located in the same side

Discordant : IEDs occurred on contralateral side to the location of MRI lesion

Controversial : non-localizable by MRI+EEG findings

FPG : Favorable prognosis group

UPG : unfavorable prognosis group

**Table 6.** Discriminant analysis

	Original group	Predicted group		Predictability (%)
		FPG (%)	UPG (%)	
All factors included	FPG UPG	16 (100) 0 (0)	0 (0) 2 (100)	100
All except PET included	FPG UPG	32 (82.1) 6 (40)	7 (17.9) 9 (60.0)	75.9
Significant factors*	FPG UPG	30 (76.9) 3 (20.0)	9 (23.1) 12 (80.0)	77.8

\* febrile convulsion history, encephalitis history, MRI & EEG findings proven by univariant analysis

FPG : Favorable prognosis group

UPG : unfavorable prognosis group

Engel 40 2336

26 ~ 80% 2 ,

61%가 5

5 ATL

27 ~ 70%

.

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가

, MRI PET

, PET

18 100%

, PET

75.9%, 77.8%

PET

6

ATL

가

MRI

가

가

, MRI

SPECT, PET

MRI

87.1%

18

100%

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